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TUESDAYAPRIL 7, 1885.

The Senate and the Offices. The Republican papers try to keep up the impression in the public mind that the Senate can control Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S appointments in all the cases in which these appointments have to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are comparatively few such offices, but they are all important ones.

Suppose the President shall appoint an officer in the recess of the Senate, and that the Senate shall next winter refuse to advise and consent to such appointment; will the officer removed by the President be restored to office? Surely not. The Senate has only a negative control over such appointments. To assume an affirmative control over them would be to violate the Constitution. But it is not necessary to indulge in guesses when the law is clear and ex-Section 1768 of Revised Statutes of

the United States provides that during any recess of the Senate the President is authorized in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Federal judges, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to appoint some one else to perform the duties of such suspended officer. The President is required to send to the Senate within thirty days after its next meeting nominations in the places of all such suspended officers. And here is where the joke of the tenure-of-office law comes in; for if the Senate rejects any such nominations, "then, and not otherwise," what? You naturally infer that the old officer returns to his place. Not so. "Then, and not otherwise," the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to the same session of the Senate for the office. This law was made to suit General GRANT. The law was very different when it was first made ; because it was made to enable the Senate to control ANDREW

vent the President from filling some of these important offices. Not so. That law does not apply to such offices as those of which we are now speaking.

We cannot imagine what the Republicans of the Senate would gain by refusing to confirm any of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S nominations. Such refusal would give him the opportunity of Properly construed, the language used nominating two or more friends for every important office.

P. S. Since the foregoing was writexchanges the following point is raised : "It is a question whether, in case Senate fails or refuses to confirm such nominations, the original incum-

bent is entitled to return.' There is not much room for doubt on that question. The law provides that if the Senate rejects a person nominated in place of a suspended offeer, the President shall nominate another person "as soon as practicable to the same session of the Senate." That language would never have been employed if the Republican makers of the law had held that the suspended ginia without having obtained any speofficer would resume his office and hold it till another nomination had been agreed to by the Senate. They would have desired a new nomination to be postponed as long as possible, and to Senate instead of the same session.

General Lawton's Case. We publish the following article be cause its author is a fine lawyer and atitled to be heard-not because we think he makes out his case. The disqualifying law is too plain. We quote

Section 3. No person shall * hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an offi-cer of the United States to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove

Is General LAWTON described in that constitutional amendment? Unquestionably he is. He was at one time an officer of the United States. and afterwards engaged in rebellion nut the same.

But "X." quotes a general set for the removal of political disabilities which was approved May 22, 1872, and argues that General LAWTON'S disaies were thereby removed. We need not quote it here. Let the reader examine it carefully and see whether er not General LAWTON is desed in that act. We think, rith all due deference to X.'s opinion,

this act continued under their disabiliies. There are no exceptions. No disabilities imposed by the fourteenth mendment upon army officers were removed. None whatever. Not a single officer who everserved in the United States army and afterwards ongaged in rebellion can claim to have had his disabilities removed under that act.

pose of the act under consideration to confine the exception to such persons as occupied the positions mentioned therein at the time secession took place, or when such persons left the United States service to enter that of the Confederate States. To us exactly the contrary appears to be the manifest purpose of the act. And the proof is that Congress removed the disabilities of all congressmen except those who were members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh congresses, and removed no disabilities whatever in the case of military officers. The policy of making exceptions was thus, it is clear, fully present to the mind of Congress when it passed the act of 1872, and that body deliberately decided not to except any army officers no matter how long before 1861 they had served in the United States army.

Under X.'s construction of the act of 1872 all judges, heads of departments, and foreign Ministers who did not leave the United States service for the service of the Confederate States had their disabilities removed by that act. Yet we don't think that X. will contend that such was the fact.

We now give X.'s letter: In General A. R. Lawton Realty Under the Political Disabilities Imposed by the Third Section of the Four-

To the Editor of the Dispatch : You are unquestionably right in the ppinion expressed in your paper of the opinion expressed in your paper of the 4th instant that the proclamation of President Johnson did not prevent the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution from attaching to General Lawton and all others similarly situated, but there is another question, and a very important one, which arises in his case. Congress adopted a general act for the removal of political disabilities, which was approved the 22d of May, 1872, and is as follows :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Con-gress assembled (two thirds of each house concurring therein). That all political dis-bilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Sena-tors and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh congresses, officers in and Thirty-seventh congresses, officers it the judical, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign Ministers of the United States.

It is the manifest purpose of this act

sons as occupied the positions men-

tioned therein at the time secession

took place, or when such persons left the United States service to enter that of the Confederate States. Else, why is the exception confined to such congressmen only as were members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh con gresses? Why should a more rigid policy be adopted towards persons who had at some period of their lives, as, for instance, in the war of 1812, or the officers in the military service, but had left it long before secession was thought of, than towards members of the Thirtyfifth or any preceding Congress? Was a States set apart for the accommedation higher standard of fidelity expected from of the families of members of Consuch retired officers than from ex-mem- gress, to the exclusion of the people bers of Congress? If so, why? The from all parts of the United States, language in the exception is, "officers | many of whom had travelled thousands in the judicial, military, and naval ser- of miles to be present on so interesting JOHNSON in the matter of appoint- vice of the United States "-" offi- an occasion. But it may be thought that the civil- they formed the purpose of giving their service-reform law will operate to pre- aid to the Confederate cause, not "officers" at some remote past period, who cession was contemplated. There is no conceivable reason why Congress be charged with trying to take from should have extended the exception to the President the appointing power. persons who had long since ceased to be in the judicial, military, or naval service, and it is not to be presumed that in passing the said act it intended to give the exception such application.

does not admit of such application. Now, it is true that General Lawton had at one time been in the military service of the United States, but he had ten we have noticed that is one of our left that service twelve or fifteen years, perhaps longer, before the election of Lincoln, which led to secession and the war consequent thereon. He was not therefore an officer in the military service of the United States when he determined to devote his services to the cause of the Confederacy, and he did not leave the former service for any

> such purpose. the passage of the aforesaid act of Congress several persons, who had at some time prior to the late war been in the United States military service as officers, and were in the Confederate army, have held high positions in Vircial act removing their disabilities, and no objection was raised.

> > A Few More Words.

Our correspondent "X" presents one view of General LAWTON'S case. se made to the next session of the | The Washington Post presents another, as follows:

"The fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was declared of force by a concurrent resolution of Congress of date July 21, 1868. Nearly one and a half years prior thereto, in February, 1867, President Johnson, under the authority in him vested by the second section of the second article of the Constitution, 'to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, 'did grant to General Lawton a full and unconditional pardon for all offences or supposed offences growing out of his conduct during the war. If this pardon has any force whatever, and it would seem difficult to argue to the contrary, its acceptance by General Lawton put him in precisely the condi-tion he would have been had he taken no part in the war or ever fought on the other side. When, therefore, the fourteenth amendment was adopted General Lawton had no disabilities

which it could take hold of. "It may readily be admitted that the amerdment so operated as a restriction upon the pardoning power of the Presi-dent that a pardon granted after its adoption would not permit the recipihave no retreactive effect. It was just as powerless to interfere with pardons theretofore granted by the President as was the President to remove by a par-don thereafter the disabilities of which it treats and for the removal of which it provides."

The Post misses the point. The fourteenth amendment merely made a has nothing to do with offences, nor

United States * * who, havin of the United States to sup-port the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrec-tion or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove

such disability." X. says that it was the manifest pur-In Virginia Governor CAMERON fre quently removes the political disabilities of persons guilty of offences against the laws, and they become at once eligible to office, and can vote. But suppose Virginia should make a new Constitution next year, isn't it too clear for cavil that she could provide that none of the persons heretofore pardoned by Governor CAMERON should hold office? We are surprised that there should be two opinions on the question. The second has grown out of the idea that the fourteenth amendment is a penal law instead of a law fixing one of the qualifications of Federal office-holders.

But the Post says Mr. JOHNSON'S pardon put General LAWTON in the same condition as if he had taken no part in the war. Undoubtedly it did. But the next year afterwards the fourteenth amendment took him out of that condition. Why, if the fourteenth amendment had provided that General GRANT should never hold office under the United States Government, ha couldn't have held it. We couldn't state a proposition in stronger terms, and yet these are exactly the correct terms in which to state it.

Fresident Cleveland-M. C. Nepotism.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Your very able editorials, your con respondents, and the Democratic press, with few, if any, exceptions, have clearly shown the impolicy, impropriety, and want of wisdom on the part of members of Congress in attempting to take from the President the appointing pow er and grasping it for themselves. he has shown Roman firmness in resisting all such attempts. Only think o 410 members of Congress making common cause against one man! For such is the case—each one claims his share. It is strange indeed that the Virginia delegation should attempt to practice that which each one so properly and strongly condemned in Mahone as late as last fall. Members have other and more important and appropriate duties to perform. NEPOTISM.

The people have no idea of the exknow how bitterly General Grant was denounced for having appointed some thirty of his relatives and connections to office out of some 100,000. And yet it is a fact if he had appointed in to confine the exception to such perthe same ratio that members of Con-gress have appointed (both parties) he would have had at least 30,000 of such in office. Take, for instance, the Senate of the United States, and you will find this day at least thirty or forty near relatives of senators in office, and some of them have two and three. So

much for "nepotism."

It is time for "the press, sheet-anchor," to speak out. We daily witness the great "saturnalias" which have preceded the downfall of all publics; and in February last, at the dedication." we found the hall of the House of Representatives of the United

Our venerable correspondent speaks in the above letter of congressmen of both parties. We do not think that our Virginia Democratic members can As we understand the matter, the President or his Cabinet officers ask the congressmen for recommendations, and ther make their own recommendations instead of referring the question to the people themselves, or to local commit-

A Compromise. The author of the following commu-

nication was last fall one of the Virginia Electors of President and Vice-President. He suggests that in disposing of the Government patronage the State Central Committee as well as the local committees should all be consulted:

tronage. SUNNYSIDE PLACE,

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA., April 3, 1885. Political parties are not founded upon purely ethical considerations. It as been recognized for centuries that the continued success of a party depends upon having in office those who are in sympathy with its aims and objects. Civil-service reform does not require that the present incumbents shall retained in office except where their offices are simply clerical in their char

acter. This was the chief object of the bill, and thus far it was right. The President has perhaps erred in retaining in office the postmaster of New York city, whose commission had end-ed. It would not have been right to remove such a man pending his term of office, but there can be no moral and certainly no political ground which will

As to the distribution of the patronage in Virginia there can be but one opinion, and that is that the hybrid set now in office must go. They are neither Democrats nor Republicans, but a majority were open and avowed spoil-hunters. The wholesale removal of them will doubtless afford sincere pleasure to Mr. Cleveland and his advisers. That will be genuine civil-service reform. Now, as to the manner in which their places shall be filled, I do not think that it ought to be left exclusively to eight Democratic congressmen. Their recommendations ought to be carefully considered and great weight should be attached to them, but they ought not to be con tee as well as the committees of each county and city. This would insure a good selection, and there is as much. and even more, reason in giving the committees the right to select than the members of Congress, because they are par excellence the men whose duty it is

to watch with hawk-eyed vigilance

over the interests of the party; and not generally being office-holders, they are more likely to be guided by a sincere more likely to be guided by a sincere desire to benefit the cause.

If this oligarchy, composed solely of members of Congress, shall be guilty of nepotism, or of appointing their own personal friends regardless of titness; if they shall appoint only the persistent office-seekers for the purpose of ac-

complishing their personal aims, and leave in the background men whose native modesty and worth will forever prevent them from engaging in any unseemly wrangle for office, the effect will be disastrous in the extreme. It seems that some of our congressm (perhaps, however, a minority) are eager to assume this serious responsibility, and I have been gratified at the course of the Dispatch in warning them of the quicksands upon which they may laud. The writer is not and has not been an applicant for any office, and the suggesof party success. The comparatively modern practice of trading and lobbying which has grown up under the Re-publican party is disgusting in the ex-treme to any man who has a decent regard for the proprieties of life, and Virginia people are sick of it, and they will spew out of their mouths those who attempt it. And I am sorry to say that it is not confined exclusively to the Republican party. Honest reform and good government is what they want, and the men to have the offices must be selected from the faithful workers of the party and not from drones nor from hose whose violent Democracy is of recent origin, and whose zeal in our cause has been materially stimulated since our success. Major John W. Daniel was clearly right when he said that "the working bee must alone be given a sip of the official honey." proper distribution of the patronage will be a most potent factor for success in the next canvass, and it is for this reason that I have suggested that the State and county committees should unite with the members of Congress in making the recommendations. This would in a great measure relieve the member of Congress from responsibility, and I feel sure would give general satisfac-ELECTOR.

Still Warlike There is very little change in the as-

pect of the Russo-English complication. The two great Powers continue to smile and smile, and prepare to cut each the other's throat, with the chances decidedly in favor of their preparations not being in vain. Mr. GLADSTONE and Baron DE STAAL, Russian Embassador in England, hold daily a little peace jubilee, tempered with an effort on the part of each to get a little diplomatic advantage of the other, but all the same, Russia continues to pour troops through Tiflis southward, and Lord DUFFERIN is still laying triggers virtually to seize Herat. From Central Asia comes information that there has been recently an immense increase of Russian troops in Turkistan, and from India we are advised tent to which this is carried. We all that the Viceroy has practically affected a military alliance between the Ameer and England. The big-wigs of Downing street and of St. Petersburg give out their usual pacific assurances, but indications are all against such a solution of the trouble. For example, on the one side, Earl DUFFERIN reports that the Ameer has obtained from India a special subsidy for the maintenance of a garrison at Herat of sufficient strength to insure the integrity of that entire district; that it has been decided to give ABDURRAHMAN the services of an English engineer and a number of English officers to superintend the construction of a series of fortifications which have been determined upon as a line of defence along the northern frontier; and that it has been agreed on the part of the English to construct a railway from Bolan to Candahar, and a military road from Candahar to Herat. On the other side, the Svet, the Russian army organ, declares that if the English advise that Herat be fortified, and fortifications follow as a result of English counsel and with English assistance, it will constitute a casus belli. In short, it would seem erty prevents their obtaining it. Nearly that England has done exactly what we intimated the probability of a few weeks ago-that is, taken the aggres-

STREET-RAILWAY TRACKS .- Brad-

sive, and given Russia all the excuse

necessary for fighting.

street's for last week says : "We are an inventive people, but we do not always excel other people in this particular, as many Americans fondly believe. The fact that we have so long submitted to a form of rail for street railways that tears the wheels off carriages whenever they are unfortunate enough to fall into the snare is ample proof that we are often stupidly good-natured and inactive. A rail like those used abroad, that is too narrow to admit an ordinary wheel, is a simple contrivance, yet it seems never to have occurred to Americans to save their carriages by demanding its introduc tion."

There is a suggestion.

By the way, Laurel street, between Main and Broad, in this city, is obstructed and damaged much more by a single track and switches than it would be by a double track. If the track were double there would be no such standing of horses and cars on that street as now.

We have received another letter telling us that the PEIRPOINT Legislature of 1865-'66 passed a law punishing horse-stealing with death. That was five years before Virginia was admitted to representation in Congress. We then justify his reappointment of a Repub- had a military commander of District No. 1 (that is, Virginia). We do not for a moment believe that anybody was ever hanged under that law.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

Please answer through your next paper if there is a law of Virginia to ounish by death the crime of burglary or rape. Yours truly, P. & P.

Yes; the Code of 1873 provides that if either crime be committed under the circumstances named in the statute the punishment may be death.

A Washington correspondent of the Albany Journal says that General clusive. The responsibility should be GRANT once told him that there were the cause of w shared with the State Central Committed during the war between the States as times. able commanders in the southern as in

We have The Southern Clinic for

Paymaster Bellows, of the navy, who was tried by court-martial on the Pacific station for neglect of duty. has been sentenced to one year's suspension and a public reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Courier-Journal warmly defends

pring poets. There is no telling what WATTERSON won't do next. "Mr. BLAINE feels friendly towards

BRIEF COMMENT.

Mr. CLEVELAND." Unfortunately Mr. CLEVELAND can't help that. "BEN. BUTLER should be made Minister to Guatemala." In that event the fever might do this country a good

Lord DUPPERIN has fixed the Ameet of Afghanistan and the Shah of Persia, and has the Russian bear in a pretty bad fix.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has this The question comes, Will CLEVE-LAND kill his patient?" Oh, no ; the patient seem to get along very well. It's the impatient he kills. "The Grand Scheriff of Mecca has

issued a proclamation denouncing El Mahdi." Now let the Grand Scheriff summon a posse and go over and arrest him. England will pay all expenses. Pennsylvania spends millions of dol lars annually upon her public schools.

yet belief in witchcraft is widespread in

some portions of the State. It is mighty hard to civilize the average Pennsylvanian. The Tribune says : "Senator Mc PHERSON'S Washington house is described as an enlarged and reversed copy of Minister PENDLETON'S outside.

be-a regular anatomical study. The Lancaster Examiner says April 1st passed off without much riction. Money was plentiful and not hard to get." Evidently the editor of the Examiner has not discovered that the package of money he found was counterfeit.

What a funny-looking house it must

The Philadelphia Press says : "The Lost Cause is realizing rather handsomely upon a lot of assets which until within a very recent period had been regarded as valueless." Coming from the organ of a bankrupt party, that's pretty good.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says : "The last three months of a slight cuts and bruises. Democratic coroner cost the city and county over \$5,000 more than the first three months of his Republican sucessor." It may be that the last three months of a Democratic coroner covered the period of MURAT HALSTEAD'S riots.

Personal. Don Carlos has been travelling i eylon as the " Duke of Madrid."

Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive, has subcribed \$500 to the Gordon Memorial

Mr. Manning, the Secretary of the Treasury, and his wife, are at their home n Albany. Jay Gould's gardeners are on a strike.

They are past \$1.25 a day and have been refused in advance to \$1.50. The Rothithild family history is be-

ing written to a Paris author upon the request of the English branch of the Mrs. Whitney, wife of the Secretary

of the Navy, puts a coat-of-arms on her visiting-cards and upon formal invitations issued by her. The Vassar alumna the West are establishing an educational fund for the education of western girls whose scholarship and character nake them worthy of the advances of a collegiate education, but whose pov-

\$2,000 has been raised. Treasury Balances.

Let us rejoice together (for in that at

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

least we agree) that the Federal Govermment has no surplus at Washington after all, or at least so small a surplus only about \$20,000,000) that many of the nahobs of the North can check for a sum as great almost any day. It seems that under the new way of taking ecount of cash in the Treasury that we have not \$485,000,000, but that some \$300,000,000 in certificates-that is to say, notes issued and used as curren--are outstanding and chargeable gainst the amount of gold and silver (\$425,000,000 in round numbers) in the raults at Washington-and thus, after deducting these certificates and some \$30,000,000 of small silver change, there remains about \$150,000,000 of clear funds to the credit of the Government, some \$25,000,000 being in legaltender notes. One hundred million dollars is the amount required by law to be kept in gold to meet any demand made by holders of legal-tender notes and forms a part of this \$150,000,000 above mentioned. Now, it will be noticed by those who think on the subject that while the Government retains only \$100,000,000 in gold to meet the demand of \$346,000,000 legal-tender issue (and it is a good proportion), these

certificates (gold and silver notes) are secured dollar for dollar by specie in the hands of the Government, so that whatever may happen to the holders of "greenbacks" no possible loss can come to the holders of these certificates inless the silver dollar, perchance, may be brought below 100 cents by some of the manipulations of Wall-street bankers. So that we have-nor is it too much-nearly \$1,000,000,000 of paper currency, made up as follows : Legal tenders, \$346,000,000; national-bank notes, about \$360,000,000; and goldand silver-certificates, about \$294,000,-Without having any data to go upon. I venture to say that half of these certificates—say \$150,000,000—were issued prior to 1884 and subsequent to 1880, and to that cause (the increased volume of currency) was due in large part the prosperity of 1881, '2, and '3. And as surely as time shall pass and the secrets of the past become known. will it be discovered that the manipulating of the currency by the Govern ment-increasing its volume and sus-

The Proposed African Island Sea. The surveys of Colonel Roudaire in southern Tunis established the fact that We have The Southern Clinic for April, C. A. BRYCE, M. D., editor and proprietor, Richmond, Va.

by cutting a canal from the Bay of Gabes to the profound inland depression that exists at its proposed terminus a great navigable sea could be formed, penetrating far into the interior of that part of Africa, which could be filled through the canal by the waters of the Mediterranean. This grand pro-ject, if it were found to be practicable, would not only be of immense advantage to commerce as a great interior waterway, but would tend materially toward the fertilization of the region through which it passed. Last year M.

pending its flow at different times-is

the cause of what we call good and bad

E. C. G.

de Lesseps made a trip, at the instance of Colonel Roudaire, to southern Tunis. After examining the surveys and visit-ing the great marsh lakes that are scattered over the region it is proposed to convert into an inland sea, he gave the project his approval and undertook to bring it to the attention of capitalists. Since then Colonel Roudaire has died, but the undertaking has received a new impulse. Under the auspices of M. de Lesseps, a party of engineers and hydrographers has left for Tunis, charged with making the necessary studies on the spot for the construction of the harbor in the Bay of Gabes in connection with the proposed canal. M. de Lesseps has expressed the opinion that the proposed harbor and a canal from the Mediterranean of breadth and depth sufficient to discharge its waters into the depression that is to form the inland sea can be completed in five years, and that the cost of this great work will not exceed \$30,000,000.

A Woman Who Won't Resign A Chicago (Ill.) special of Sunday says: Miss Ada C. Swift, pension agent of this district, received a telegram yesterday from Commissioner Black asking for her resignation. The telegram stated that Miss Swift had performed her duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and gave no reason why her resignation was desired. Miss Swift at once telegraphed President Cleveland the contents of Commissioner Black's message, and stated that as her duties had been performed satisfactorily she saw no reason why she should resign. Miss Swift then addressed Commissioner Black by letter, in which she embodied the sentiments she expressed to President Cleveland, and added that she might be removed from her office, bu she would not resign.

Killed by a Falling Sign.

A Pittsburgh (Pa.) special of Sunday says: About 3 o'clock this afternoon, during the momentary prevalence of wind-storm, a large sign on the roof of Murphy's bookstore, No. 532 Grant street, was wrenched from its fastenings and thrown, together with several hundred bricks, to the pavement below, the mass catching in its fall two young ladies who were passing, named Bella Cousley and Agnes Johnson, and an old man named Dennis McCarty. Miss Cousley was killed almost instantly, the sign striking her on the head and crushing her skull. Miss Johnson when picked up was in a condition of insensibility, but soon revived. Her head was badly cut, her nose and both legs broken, and her body terribly bruised. Her injuries, however, are not considered fatal. McCarty escaped with some

Exposing a Medium It was in San Francisco. She was

playing ghost, and somebody grabbed part of her ghostly garments as she was gliding out of the cabinet. She scream ed and cried out that it wasn't fair One of the beauties of Brown's Iron Bitters is that its beneficent work is all fair and square. People may investigate all they please; and the more they investigate the more they see what wonders this famous tonic has accomplished. Mrs. Eliza Craddick, 981 Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I found speedy relief from bad blood and indigestion by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

L. Bumgardner Whiskey, six years old, can be had at Charles Herbst's 1426 Franklin street. The old house of W. D. Blair & Co. furnished him this article. So you may know it is a

MARRIAGES.

DENNY-JEFFERSON, Married. April 2d. at "Winterham," the residence of the pride's mother, by Rev. Peyton H. Hoge Rev. GEORGE H. DENNY to Miss BETTLE B. JEFFERSON, daughter of Otelia and the ate John Garland Jefferson, all of Amelia

DEATHS. KILGALEN.-Died, at her residence, No sog north Second street, Sunday night Her funeral will take place from St. Peter's Cathedral THIS (Tuesday) MOBNING at half-past 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

VAUGHAN.—Died, at his residence. No 25 Mayo street. April 6, 1885, at 6:40 cock P. M., W. H. VAUGHAN, in his six POWHATAN LINE-DIRECT STEAMER -first year. He was a devoted Christian, and beloved Until further notice the ALLIANCE will sail every SATURDAY at 12 M. from POW-HATAN DOCK, at Twenty-fourth and Dock by all who knew him.
The tuneral will take place from his residence as 4 o clock TO-DAY. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

L ECTURES AT CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, By DE. W. H. MILBURN, "The Blind Man By DE, W. H. Milliotta, the base Eloquent,

TUESDAY April 7th, at 8, P. M., "The Mouth of Gold," THURSDAY, April 9th, 8 P. M., "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris, FRIDAY, April 10th, 8 P. M., "Sargent S. Flentiss, America's Greatest Orator, and the Flush Times of Mississippi," Admission: To a single lecture, 25cc, to whole course, 50c. Street-ears run within two squares of the church, corner of Clay and Adams streets.

[10]

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, APRIL 77H, last time of J. C. STEWART'S TWO JOHNS COMEDY COM-PANY, THE FALSTAFFS OF MERRI-MENT, Admission, 75c.; reserved, 31; dress circle, 50c.; galleries, 25c. ap 7-116

RICHMOND THEATRE. THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING APRIL

Bartley Campbell's Masterwork.
THE GALLEY SLAVE.
Interpreted by an organization of dramatic magnitude.
Heautiful Stage Settings. Magniticent Wardrobes Artistic Acting.
REDUCED PRICES.—Orchestra and circle, 75c.; balcony, 50c.; family circle, 15c.; gallery, 10c. No extra charge for reserved sears. Sale opens at box-office Wednesday at 8 A. M.

18 A. M.

18 A. M.

19 A. M.

10 A. M.

11 A. M.

12 A. M.

13 A. M.

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18 A. M.

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19 A. M.

19 A. M.

DIME MUSEUM.

Extra engagement of GUSTAVUS CLARKE'S DRAMATIC COM-PANY, direct from New York city. Fifteen first-class artists in the great five-act drama of MONTE CRISTO.

This play will be placed on the stage in the best style, with new and appropriate scenery and mechanical appointments. Notwithstanding the heavy outlay in properly producing this famous drama, the prices of admission will not be raised.

Admission to all, only 10 cents; reserved seats, 20 cents—to be had at C. F. Johnston's, 918 Main street, Doors open afternoon 1:30; commences at 2:30. Night, open at 7; commences at 8:15. ap 7-5t

BASE-BALL. BASE-BALL

VIRGINIA PARK MONDAY AND TUESDAY. APRIL 6TH AND 7TH. VIRGINIAS PROVIDENCE champions of the National League). Game called at 4 o'clock. ap 5-2t BRONZES, BINQUES, EASELS, &c.

SPECIAL SALE AT L. LEWIS'S FINE-ART GALLERY. 912 MAIN STREET.

to make room for improve

I am now selling my fine stock of --- PICTURES, BRONZES, BISQUES, and EASELS AT PROM ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

FINE ASSORTMENT A SMOKING- AND CHEWING-TOBAC-can be found at MCCARTETY & SLAYNESS. -- CALL EARLY AND GET CHOICE EASTER CARDS AT LOW PIGUES

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RAILROAD LINES.

ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR

ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

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Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hampton, and Waverly; Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C., and all points in Eastern North Carolina; also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all regular landings on James river, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued.

L. B. TATUM, Superintendent, De 1. No. 1109 Main street and Rocketts.

FOR NEW YORK.

OAY, April 10th, at 2 o clock P. M.
GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,
No. 1301 Main street and
mb 28 Company's Wharf, Rocketts.

P. M.
For further information, apply to
W. O. KNIGHT, Agent.
D. J. WEISIGER, Soliciting Agent. de 2

DHILADELPHIA, RICH-

MOND AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

and PRIVAT at 12 at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesdays' and Pridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.
Fare, 88.
For further information, apply to
J. W. McCARRICK.
General Southern Agent. Oftce Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO.

BETWEEN RICHMOND AND HOME-WOOD (Hog Island)

ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The fast and beautiful steamer GEM. Cap-

The fast and beautiful steamer GEM. Captain GHLL, leaves her wharf. In the dock foot of Twenty-second street, at P A. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, stopping at all landings.

Freight received at Lowest Rarks daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. The GEM has first-class passenger accommodations, and arrives at Homewood at 4:30 P. M.; returning, arrives in Richmond at 2:30 P. M. alternate days.

1a. 13 Agent.

SEINE-THREAS.

H ARD-, MEDIUM.
TWINES, all sizes: LINES, CORRS, and CORKWOOD: FYKE-NETS, GILL-NET-TING, and HAUL-SEINE NETTING, on hand and made to order, NETS and SEINES L. LICHTENSTEIN'S SONS.
corner Seventeentia and Franklin streets. Richmond, Va. Sole Importers of the Lion-Brand Seine-Thread.
WHITE and STRIPED AWNING-DUCKS, HEAVY-WEIGHT SAIL-DUCKS, at lowest prices.

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Offices in all the principal cities of the nited States and Canada; in London, Eng-nd; also a Continental and Australian cor-

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J. H. WHITTY.

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AGENCY.

lowest prices.

no 30

.. DEOPLE'S LINE,"

FOR BALTIMORE.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG
AND POTOMAC RAILROAD. School.
ule commencing MARCH I, 1885—maters
tandard time:

\$\circ{\text{e}}\text{200}\text{ A. M.}\text{ leaves Byrd-Street station} \text{ daily; stops only at Asiliand, Junction, Milford, and Freds. sonville to Washington.

11:07 A. M. leaves Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from Laters to Washington.

7:15 P. M. leaves Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from Jacksonville to Washington.

10:29 A. M. arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from New York to Jacksonville.

2:39 P. M. arrives at Byrd-Street station daily; stops at Fredericksburg.

Miford, and Junction. Scepes from Washington to Charles from W

BAILBOAD LIVES

TOMAC BAILMOAD COMPANY, Richmond. April 3, 1883.

NOTICE.—COMMENCING SUN

DAY, 5th instant, trains leaving Riemmond at 11:07 A. M. and arriving at 2:11 P. M. will run daily until about May lat 4 accommodate the heavy travel returning from the South. C. A. TAYLOR. ap 4-3t General Ticket Agent

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG 5:43 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from Wash ington to Jackson ville. THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WEST-ERN CITIES.

ASHLAND TRAINS. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS: 4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves Broad-Street station; arrives at Ash-iand at 5 P. M. 6:04 P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ash-land at 6:44 P. M.

7:50 A. M., land at 5:44 P. M.
7:50 A. M., arrives at Etha; leaves Adaland at 5:35 A. M. arrives at
Broad-Street station; leave
Ashiand at 8 A. M.
5:59 P. M., arrives at Etha; leaves Ashiana
at 5:12 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent
E. T. D. MYERS, General Superintendent. Correspondingly quick time to other points. Through bills of lading issued at ow rates.

C. A. TAYLOR.

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General Freight Agent.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, NORFOLK, AND PORSTMOUTH, AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF ANY KIND. A TLANTIC COAST LINE. RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD TIME-TABLE. ROAD TIME-TABLE.

Commencing SUNDAY, April 5, 1883

trains on this road will run as follows ONLY \$1.50 TO OLD POINT COMFORT. ONLY 75c. TO CLAREMONT. Second-class tickets still lower.

Second-class descens still lower.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NEWPORT'S NEWS, NORFOLK,
PORTSMOUTH, AND JAMES-RIVER
LANDINGS DIRECT,
CONNECTS AT NORFOLK CLOSELY
POR OLD POINT BALTIMORE, AND
THE NORTH SAME AFTERNOON,
AT NEWPORT'S NEWS WITH STEAMER
ACCOMAC FOR SMITHFIELD,
AND AT CLAREMONT WITH ATLANTIC
AND DANVILLE RAILROAD FOR
WAVERLY AND ALL STATIONS. TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. Richmond. Petersburg.

6. †7:10 A.M. 9:80 A.M. Mixed train.
48. *10:49 A.M. 11:85 A.M. Through train.
54. †11:89 A.M. 12:30 A.M. Accombodat's.
40. *2:48 P.M. 3:29 P.M. Fact Mail.
36. †6:00 P.M. 7:10 P.M. Accombodat's.
42. *9:53 P.M. 10:44 P.M. Through train.
32. 8:35 A.M. 9:45 A.M. Sund'y Accombods.
38. 5:55 P.M. 7:16 P.M. Sund'y Accombods.

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

No. Leave Arrive Petersburg, Richmond, TICKETS: RICHMOND OR NORFOLK TO WAVERLY, \$1.50. 43. *5:00 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Fast Mall. 33. *7:30 A. M. 8:50 A. M. Accom odat's. 45. *10:00 A. M. 10:55 A. M. Throu'll train, 55. *12:59 A. M. 15:50 P. M. Accom odat's. 47. *5:53 P. M. 6:55 P. M. Throu'll train, 37. *7:00 A. M. 8:10,A. M. Sund'y Accom. 39. *4:20 P. M. 5:30 P. M. Sund'y Accom.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.

RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE,
FARE TO NOLFOLK, \$1-NO LIMIT.
WAY-LANDING FARES from 25c. to \$1.
Second-class tickets still lower.
ELEGANT MEALS ON EUROPEAN
PLAN, **19ally, 'Pally (except Sunday),
STOPPING PLACES,
Nos. 40 and 43 make no stops, Nos.
42 and 45 stop only on signal at Chester Carralla, and Manchester, No. 48 stops only
at Manchester, Nos. 6, 38, 34, 35, 36, 32
37, 38, and 39 stop at all stations,
PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE. PLAN,

The elegantly rebuilt and fast steamer ARIEL.

(carrying United States Mall.)

Z. C. GIFFORD, Commander, leaves Richmond every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY

at 7A. M. (STREET-CARS CONNECT IN

FULL TIME) for above-named places, arriving at Norfolk at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, the ateamer leaves Norfolk Pottsmouth, and Newport's News on atternate days, arriving at Richmond about 4 P. M.

Through tickets on saic ou steamer and at Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street, Baggage checked through.

STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY

OR NIGHT.

On trains Nos. 49 and 45, sleeping-cars batween Washington and Charleston. On trains Nos. 42 and 43, sleeping-cars between Washington and Jacksonville, Fla. 9a trains Nos. 47 and 48, sleeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville.

FHE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO NOR-WORLD WASHINGTON TO NOR-WORLD WASHINGTON TO NOR-WOOTH TO NOR-WOOTH

RICHAYE.

FOLK.

ABRIVE.

Richm'd.*11:30 A.M. | Norfolk...3:29 P.M.

Norfolk..., 13:29 P.M. | Richm'd...1:30 P.M.

Norfolk..., 13:25 P.M. | Richm'd...1:30 P.M.

Norfolk and 35 make close connection is and from Farmville. Lynchburg and southwestern points, and way-stations on the Norfolk and Western railroad. The connection from Richmond to Norfolk will be by No. 34.

Superintendent of Transportation.

T.M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent, ap. 4.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT DECEMBER 28 18
THREE DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT

OLD DOMINION STEAM-RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG. Through Accom- Night Matl. modation, Express

Leave | 8:20 AM 3:30 PM 6:40 PM Arrive Scottsvie 11:35 A M 7:01 P V 1144 P M Scottsvie 11:35 A M 7:01 P V 1144 P M Lexingin 6:15 P M Conduction 7:00 A M Clitton 6:05 P M 7:00 P M 7:00 A M

FOR NEW YORK.

Bleamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY.

Bleamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, and SUNDAY, and SUNDAY, and SUNDAY, and SUNDAY, and FUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at P. M.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Cabin fare to New York (including meals and berth), \$10; round-trip tickets, \$18; steerage, with subsistence, \$7; without subsistence, \$6.

Freight forwarded and through bills of Isding issued for points beyond New York.

Freight received daily until 8 P. M.

Manifest closed on sailing-days one hour before departure.

Passengers leaving Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway at \$2.20 A. M. on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those Jays.

ROANOKE, Captain COUCH, SUNDAY, April 5th, at 10 celock A. M.

OLD DOMINION, Captain SMITH, TUESDAY, April 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, ARRIVE RICHMOND.
9:15 P. M. MAIL daily (except sunda
10:00 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily 7:15 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (exconnections.

At Richmond with associated railways and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Pou-mac railroad; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midland railway and Norfolk and Western Midland railway and Norfolk and Westers railroad; at Clifton Force with Chesapeaks and Ohlo railway; at Lexington with Balti-more and Ohlo railroad. Steeping-car altached to Night Expressis Lynchturg.

Steeping of the Control of the Contr

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE BAILROAD COMPANY. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 5 1885 rreets, direct for Baltimore.
Through bills of lading signed and goods orwarded with dispatch to points North and West, Freight received daily until 5 LEAVE RICHMOND.

-(Through-Passenger-Mail daily)-For all stations between Richmond and Panyille com-Richmott and Isavens con-necting at Greensbood for Ra-leigh, Goldsborov, and Saless Branch points; Fayetteville and all C. F. and Y. V. local points, and at Charlotte for Colombia and Southeast, also for Atlanta and at Charlotte for Commins and Southbeast, also for Allaola New Orleans, and Southwest. Pullman Sleeper, Richmond to Danville, Danville to Au gusta, without change, and Danville to New Orleans, with

gusta, without change, and Danvelle to New Orleans, without change.

2:25 P. M.—(Through Pussenger, daily)—Stops at all stations, connecting at Keysville for all points on the Richmond and Mecklenburg railroad (daily) except Sunday of Greensboro' for salem Branch, at Salisbury for W. N. C. R. R. stations, at Atlanta for Jackson-ville, Fla., New Orleans, and Southwest.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper Danville to Atlanta, Danville to Asheville, Danville to New Orleans without change.

2:45 P. M.—(York-River Passenger-daily), connects at West Point daily (except Sunday) with steamers for Bailimore and points North.

5:00 P. M.—Bon-Air Accommodation—daily, except Sunday)—For Coalidal, except Sunday)—For West Point.

7:10 A. M.—(York-River Freight—from Twenty-fourth-Street depoints)—the Connection of the C

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

7:00 A. M.—From Atlanta, (io)dsboro', Ralelgh, and intermediate points (daily).

8:41 A. M.—From Coatfield and Bou Air (daily).—From West Point (daily)—Baltimore and points North daily, except Sunday.

4:20 P. M.—From allocal-stations, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Southwest (daily).

1:28 P. M.—From allocal-stations, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Southwest (daily).

1:28 P. M.—Freights (daily, except Sunday).

3:00 P. M.—Jerom West Point.

Ticket Offices: 1000 Main street, and at the Richmond and Danville Railroad depot, Virginia street.

Sol.—Haas, Traffe Mainager.

A. L. Rives, General Passenger Agent.

A. L. Rives, General Mainager. mt 13

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL-

WAY. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 2, 1885 LEAVE RICHMOND.

BIARON 2, 1989;
LEAVE RICHMOND.

8:20 A. M. For Newport's News, Old Paint Comfort, and Norfolk. Daily except Sunday. Only three hours and forty minutes Rickmond to Norfolk.

10:55 A. M. For all stations and Lexington, Ky. Lonisville, and Cincinnati. Mail except Sunday.

8:35 P. M. Charlottesville accommodation (mixed). Daily except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

8:20 P. M. For Newport's News, Old Point, and Norfolk. Pullman pariorcars to Newport's News and Old Point. Express except Sunday.

6:25 P. M. For Lonisville and Cincinnati, connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest, Fast express daily. Does not stop for local business. Pullman sleeping-ears Rickmond to Cincionati and Washington and Charlottesville to Lonisville.

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

ARRIVE RICHMOND. 8:50 A. M. From Charlottesville, except Sunday, 10:45 A. M. From Norfolk, Old Point, and

10:45 A. M. From Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport's News, except Sunday, Pullman parlor-cars from Old Point.

5:10 P. M. From Louisville, Cincinnati, and sil local points, except Sunday, 6:15 P. M. From Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport's News. Daily except Sunday.

9:15 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Past line daily.

Depot: Beventeenth and Broad streets. Ticked-Offices: 10:00 Main street and Chessipes and Ohio Railway depot.

L. W. Full-Life.

General Passenner Agent.